# Western Carolinian.

*Published, weekly, by PHILO WHITE,* Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C....TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1826.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 321.



TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## UNITED STATES LAWS.

[By Authority.]

An act allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the District Court in the northern District of New York, in certain cases.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That appeals and writs of error shall lie from decisions in the District Court for the Northern District of New York, when exercising the powers of a Circuit Court; and from decisions which may be made by the Circuit Court for the Southern District of said State, in causes heretofore removed to said Circuit Court, from the said District Court sitting as a Circuit Court, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from Circuit Courts.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved—May 18, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of New York.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the proper Accounting Officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of New York, against the United States, for interest upon loans on moneys borrowed, and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the state of New York, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, that interest shall not be computed on any sum which New York has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to New York, by the United States; Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest; Third, that, when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of New York for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease, and not be considered as chargeable to the United States, any longer than up to the time of the repayment as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 22, 1826.

An act to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices, for Extra Services rendered under the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the services rendered by the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Districts, in carrying into effect the act for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, in addition to the fees allowed by the said act and supplementary acts, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such allowance and compensation to each of the said officers, as shall appear to him to be reasonable and just; which allowance shall, in no case, exceed the expenditure incurred in clerk hire, by any Register or Receiver, in consequence of the duties imposed upon those officers by the provisions of the said act, and the act supplementary thereto, and the one-half of one per cent. on the amount of payments made by relinquishments and discounts, calculating the value of the lands relinquished at the rate of two dollars per acre: *Provided,* That the allowance made on account of percentage, including their annual salary, and including their commission on the money actually paid, shall, in no case, exceed, to any one officer for any one year, the sum of three thousand dollars.

Approved—May 22, 1826.

An act making appropriations for the Public Buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For finishing the large room in the President's House; for the purchase of furniture, and for repairs of the House, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars; for finishing the fences, and graduating and improving the grounds connected with the President's House, the sum of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars; for continuing the work on the Capitol, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; for repair of hose for fire engine, the sum of three hundred dollars; for the widow of Giovanni Andrei, four hundred dollars, to defray the expenses of her return to Italy.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all furniture purchased for the use of the President's House, shall be, as far as practicable, of American or domestic manufacture.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall hereafter receive the sum of two thousand dollars per annum as his salary, to be paid to him as other salaries are paid, and any law heretofore authorizing him to employ a clerk in his office shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved—May 22, 1826.

An act to provide for paying certain Pensioners at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to establish a Pension Agency at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the payment of pensioners of the United States, resident in the counties of Monroe, Morgan, Perry, Guernsey, Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, and Richland, in the State of Ohio, and the counties of Alleghany, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Westmoreland, Indiana, and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make the necessary arrangments with the Bank of the United States, for paying the before-mentioned pensioners, at the office of Discount and Deposite of said bank, at Pittsburg, as in other cases.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

Resolution directing Surveys and Estimates for Dry Docks.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States cause an examination and accurate survey to be made by skilful engineer, a site for a dry dock, at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; and Gosport, Virginia; and that such engineer be required to state the dimensions necessary for such establishment, the objects that apply to either, with a detailed estimate of the expense of a suitable site, and of constructing a dock at each of said places; and that the President be requested to communicate the same to Congress in the first week of the next session.

Approved—May 22, 1826.

An act for improving certain harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers, therein mentioned.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to accomplish the purposes herein mentioned, to wit:

In the State of Maine, one thousand two hundred dollars, for building a pier, on Steels' Leap, near the Harbour of Belfast.

In the State of Massachusetts, three thousand five hundred dollars, for the preservation of the point of land forming Princetown Harbour.

In the State of New York, fifteen thousand dollars, for building a pier, and repairing the old one, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek: and three thousand dollars for clearing out and deepening the Harbour of Sackett's Harbour.

In the State of Delaware, twenty two thousand dollars for building piers, at proper sites in the River Delaware, at New Castle, and three thousand dollars for repairing the old piers at the same place, and deepening the water around them.

In the State of Ohio, five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, to remove obstructions at the mouth of Grand River; twelve thousand dollars for the same purpose, at the mouth of Ashtabula Creek; two thousand dollars for the same purpose, at the mouth of Cunningham Creek; and five thousand dollars, for the same purpose, in Huron River; and four hundred dollars for making a survey of Sandusky Bay, to ascertain the expediency and expense of constructing piers, to improve the navigation thereof, and of placing buoys therein.

In the State of Maine, two hundred dollars for making a survey to ascertain the practicability and utility of removing obstructions to navigation in Pisquataque River, and the expense of effecting the same.

In the State of Massachusetts, five hundred dollars for making surveys of the following places, to wit: the flat on the north-west side of the Harbour of Edgartown, to ascertain the practicability of building a Light House thereon, and the utility of the same navigation, and of preventing the said harbour from being filled up with sand.

The bar at the mouth of Merrimack River, and the practicability of deepening the channel over the same, and the Harbour of Ayannis, in the Vineyard Sound, to ascertain what improvements can be made in the same for the safe anchorage of vessels, and the expense of effecting severally these objects.

In the State of Connecticut, four hundred dollars for making a survey of Saugatuck River and Harbour, and to ascertain the expediency and expense of removing the obstructions to the navigation thereof, and of facilitating the commercial intercourse between the port of Saugatuck and the City of New York.

In the State of New York two hundred dollars for making a survey of Oswego Bay and Harbour, for ascertaining the expediency and expense of constructing piers, to improve the navigation thereof.

In the State of Pennsylvania, one hundred dollars, to defray the expense of a survey of the public piers at Chester, in the River Delaware, in order to determine the expediency of accepting the cession thereof made by the State of Pennsylvania, and the expense of repairing the same.

In the State of North Carolina, one thousand dollars for making a survey of the Swash, in Pamptico Sound, near Ocracock Inlet, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the channel through the same can be deepened; and also one on Cape Fear River, below the town of Walmington, [Wilmington,] for the same purpose, and also for a survey of Roanoke Inlet and Sound, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship channel between Albermarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, at Roanoke Inlet or elsewhere, and a statement of the costs of effecting, severally, these objects.

In the State of Alabama, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of removing the obstructions, and deepening the Harbour of Mobile.

In the Territory of Michigan, two hundred dollars for making a survey of La Plaisance Bay, to ascertain the expediency of improving the navigation thereof, and the expense of effecting the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums herein appropriated be, and the same are hereby, directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to select a proper site in the District of Columbia, on which to erect a Penitentiary, for the said District.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted* That, as soon as the said commissioners shall have selected the said site, and the President of the United States shall have approved thereof, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to cause to be built thereon, of substantial materials, a Penitentiary for the said District, sufficiently large to contain eighty separate cells, and other necessary apartments, for the residence of the Keeper of the said Penitentiary, and other purposes and on a plan to be approved by the President of the United State, and enclose the same in a securely walled yard of sufficient dimensions to allow room to employ the convicts who may be there confined at any kind of labour which may be found most profitable.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting the said building, there is hereby appropriated the sum of forty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the Public Buildings, to cause the present jail in the city of Washington to be so altered and repaired, as to make it a suitable, convenient, healthy, and comfortable prison for the use of the city and county of Washington, for the making and finishing of which repairs, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Commissioners shall also select a site in the county of Alexandria, for a county jail, on which it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings to cause a county jail, for the city and county of Alexandria, to be erected and finished on a plan to be approved by the President of the United States. And there is hereby appropriated, for the building of the said jail, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act to extend the width of the Washington Canal.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Washington Canal Company be, and are hereby, authorized to increase the width of the Washington Canal, from seventh street west, to its western extremity, by removing its southern boundary to a distance not exceeding one hundred and fifty from its northern boundary; and also to form a basin on the Canal between sixth and seventh streets, west, according to such plan as shall be approved by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said Canal Company, within five years from and after the passing of this act, to cause the bed of the said Canal, through its whole length, to the Eastern Branch, to be so constructed as to contain water at least one foot in depth at ordinary low tide.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act making appropriations to defray the expense of negotiating and carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

To carry into effect sundry stipulations of treaties with the Cherokees, Creeks, Sacks, and Foxes, Ioways, Quapaws, and Choctaws, namely:

For the payment of the annuity provided for by the second article of the Cherokee treaty, of twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and four, annually, forever, one thousand dollars.—

For payment of the fifth and last instalment, due in the present year, on the claims of the citizens of Georgia, against the Creek nation, under the fourth article of the treaty with said nation, of the eighth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For the annuity of the Sack and Fox Indians, provided for by the third article of the treaty with them of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, annually, for nine years, one thousand dollars.

For the annuity of the Ioways, provided for by the second article of the treaty with them, of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, annually, for nine years, five hundred dollars.

For the expense, anually, of supporting blacksmiths, furnishing farming utensils and cattle, and employing persons to aid the Sacks and Foxes and Ioways, in agriculture, as provided for by the fourth and fifth articles of the aforesaid treaties with them, three thousand dollars.

For the annuity of the Quapaws, provided for the second article of the treaty with them, of fifteenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, annually, for ten years, one thousand dollars.

For the annuities provided for by the second and third articles of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, with the Choctaw nation, (six thousand dollars annually, for fifteen years, and six thousand dollars, annually, forever,) and by the tenth article of said treaty, of one hundred and fifty dollars, for Robert Cole, a Choctaw Chief, during life, twelve thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of the annuity due to the Chickasaw nation, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, under the several treaties with them, which has remained unpaid in consequence of the delinquency of the late agent, Robert C. Nicholas, and against whom suit has been instituted for the recovery of the amount, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the treaties with the Osages, of the second, and with the Kanzas, of the 3d June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, namely:

For surveying the lands reserved to said Indians by said treaties, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of the annuities to the Osage and Kanzas Indians, as provided for by the third article of said treaties, of seven hundred dollars in lieu of all former annulties, to the former, and three thousand five hundred dollars to the latter, annually, for twenty years, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of cattle, hogs, and other domestic animals, as stipulated for by the fourth articles of said treaties, including the expense of transportation and delivery of the same, fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expense of building four houses for Osage Chiefs, as stipulated for by the said fourth article of the treaty with them, and one for the principal Kanzas Chief, (as estimated for by General Clark,) ten thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the provisions of the aforesaid treaties, relative to agents, blacksmiths, agriculturists, and other persons to be employed for the benefit of said Indians, including the expense of erecting the necessary buildings for the accommodation of such persons, for tools, and all other expenses connected with said provisions, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of the debts due by the Kanzas Indians to Francis G. Chouteau, and by the Osages to Augusta P. Chouteau, Paul Baillio, and William S. Williams, as provided for by the eighth and thirteenth articles of said treaties, two thousand dollars.

For payment of claims of citizens for depredations committed by the Kanzas and Osage Indians, as provided for by the seventh and ninth articles of the aforesaid treaties, eight thousand dollars.

For the expense incurred under the ninth article of the treaty with the Kanzas, and eighth and twelfth articles of the treaty with the Osages, and all other expenses attending the negotiation of said treaties, eighteen thousand three hundred and six dollars and seventy cents.

To carry into effect the treaty with the Shawnees, of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, namely:

For surveying the lands granted to the Shawnees, by the second article of said treaty, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of the sum stipulated for, and, by same article of said treaty, for the improvements abandoned by the Indians, on the lands ceded by them, and the inconveniences of removal, fourteen thousand dollars.

For payment of the claims of the Shawnees against citizens of the United States, as provided for in the fourth article of said treaty, eleven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the provision of the said fourth article, relative to a blacksmith, including the expense of tools, iron, and the erection of the necessary buildings for the blacksmith's quarters and shop, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses incurred in the negotiation of said treaty, one thousand six hundred dollars.

To carry into effect a stipulation contained in the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien, nineteenth August last, with certain tribes of Indians, for holding two general Councils with the Indians, on Lake Superior, and Green Bay, (as per accompanying copy of a detailed estimates [estimate] for these, and the other objects which follow, furnished by Governor Cass,) twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the stipulation of the fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies, of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, providing for a gunsmith, the annual sum of six hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the provision of the same article of said treaty, for the delivery of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, annually, to the Miamies, the annual sum of three hundred and twenty dollars.

To carry into effect the provision of the third article of the treaty with the Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatimies, Miamies, Kickapoos, Eel Rivers Weas, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, for the delivery of one hundred and fifty bushels of salt, annually, to said Indians, the annual sum of three hundred dollars.

For arrearages of salt due to the Indians, under the provisions of the treaty aforesaid, six hundred and forty dollars.

For the payment of the annuity secured to the christian Indians, so called, in consideration of the relinquishment of their title to three sections of land, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, by the agreements entered into with Governor Cass, for that purpose, filed in the General Land Office and by the act of Congress of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, (seventh section,) the annual sum of four hundred dollars.

Approved—May 20, 1826.

An act further to amend the the Charter of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Levy Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, shall not possess the power of assessing any tax on real or personal property within the limits of the Corporation of Georgetown, nor shall the Corporation of the said town be obliged to contribute in any manner towards the expenses or expenditures of said Court, except for the one-fourth part of the expenses incurred on account of the Orphan's Court, the office of Coroner, the jail of said county, and one half of the expenses for the opening and repairing of roads in the county of Washington, west of Rock Creek, and leading to Georgetown: *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said Court, or the Collector by them appointed, from collecting all taxes which have been levied by the said Court on real and personal property within the limits of Georgetown, before the passage of this act, and of appropriating the same according to present existing laws; but that it shall be the duty of the said Court, and they are hereby authorized and directed to use all the powers with which they are now invested, for collecting the said tax: *And provided further,* That all laws now in force, which make it the duty of the said Court to provide for the support of the poor residing within the limits of Georgetown, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that henceforth it shall be the duty of the said Court to provide for the support of such only of the poor of the county as reside out of the limits of Washington.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Corporation may, for the general purposes mentioned in the charter of said town, and for the support of the poor annually, lay a tax on all real and personal property within the limits of Georgetown, not exceeding seventy cents in the hundred dollars, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved—May 20, 1826.


## Stray.

ENTERED on the Ranger's book in Burke county, by Absalum Strutton, living on Lower Creek, a bright sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze in his forehead extending to the end of his nose.

JACOB FORNEY, *Ranger.*

*June 19th,* 1826. 2t21

## NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following abstract view of the financial concerns of the General Government, is taken from a circular of Mr. Claiborne, a represen a-tive in Congress from Virginia, to his constituents. We have heretofore given in our paper different statements of the monied operations of Government during the last year; but the following is so comprehensive, and so well adapted to the capacity of every one, that we feel assured it will be acceptable to our readers.

The National Debt, which during the late war grew to a very considerable amount, has been greatly reduced. I have no doutbt that that part of it that was contracted during the war, which remains unpaid, will be discharged in the course of ten years: and should the country continue to enjoy peace with all the nations of the earth, the whole of it may, and I hope will, be paid within the period aforesaid.

That you may more readily understand the amount and character of the funded debt, the following view of it is submitted:

DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total amount of funded debt on the 1st October, 1825, was | | $80,985,537 72 |
| Of this amount the only portion remaining unpaid of the revolutionary debt, is the 3 per cents. amounting to $13,296,231. This and the subscription of $7,000,000 in the Bank of the United States at 5 per cent. (the United States holding an equal amount of the Capital of that institution,) are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, making, together | 20,296,231 45 | |
| The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to [illegible], and amounting to $60,689,306, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods: | | |
| In 1826, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1813 | 16,270,797 24 | |
| In 1827, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1814 | 13,096,542 90 | |
| In 1828, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1815 | 9,490,099 10 | |
| In 1829, the moiety of Stock exchanged under act of 3d March, 1823 | 792,569 44 | |
| In 1830, the other moiety of the same stock | 792,569 44 | |
| In 1831, the third of the stocks issued in exchange for the stocks of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under act of 20th April, 1822 | 18,901 59 | |
| In 1832, another third of same stock | 18,901 59 | |
| In 1832, the loan from the bank of the United States, contracted under the act of May 26th, 1824 | 10,000,000 00 | |
| In 1832, stock created under act of 15th May, 1820 | 999,999 13 | |
| In 1833, the remaining third of the stock created under the act 20th April 1822 | 18,901 59 | |
| In 1833, the moiety of the stock exchanged under the act of 26th May, 1823 | 2,227,363 98 | |
| In 1834, the other moiety of same stock | 2,227,363 98 | |
| In 1835, the stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821 | 4,735, 296 36 | |
| Total, reimbursable at the period above stated | 60,689,306 27 | |
| Total, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, | 20,296,231 45 | |
| Total funded debt on 1st October, 1825, as above | | $80,985,537 72 |

During the year 1825, near eight millions of the principal of the public debt was discharged—and after paying all the expenses of the civil list, the military and naval expenditures, there was left an unexpended balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, of upwards of five millions.

Selected TOASTS, drank on the 4th of July last.

*At Milton, N. C.*

Liberty of the press—The only safe guard of our rights.

Gen. Jackson—The bold and energetic soldier.

The President of the United States—with a happy retirement.

William H. Crawford—The able and energetic statesman; may the people of the United States not lose his services.

By Capt. Bolton.—Geo. W. Troup, governor of Georgia, the great defender of state rights; Success to his treaty, and eternal downfall to its enemies.

By Mr. Lewis—J. Q. Adams; Though persecuted by internal faction, may he rule with justice and Economy, in spite of the railery of the mob, and reflect honor on the country over which he presides.

*At Caswell Court House, N. C.*

The Republics of South America—May they early learn that the best means of maintaining their independence is union and valour at home, without foreign alliance.

The Government of the United States, No matter who may be called to its administration, let us never forget that it is our country.—5 *cheers.*

North Carolina—Her policy should be the improvement of her internal resources, the public education of her citizens, and the elevation of her state character.—4 *cheers.*

By B. Yancey, Esq. President of the day. Our system of government—May 50 years of experience, prosperity and happiness under it, convince the world that man is capable of self government.—5 *cheers.*

By Gen. R. M. Saunders—The independent Republican Senators of the United States—Like Conscript Fathers, they have maintained the constitution and rights of their country, and whether denounced by the demagogue, or proscribed by "the powers that be," they will be sustained by the voice of a free people.—5 *cheers.*

By Capt. Thomas W. Graves—The Hickory of Tennessee, now lying in soak to scourge Yankee and Kentucky corruption.—5 *cheers.*

By Mr. Stacy, a soldier of the Revolution—Success to the Revolution, success to the Constitution, and honor to every lady who was the mother of a child that shouldered a musket that aided the cause of the Revolution.—3 *cheers.*

By Maj. Paul A. Haralson—John Quincy Adams—The *stalk* of Massachusetts, which could never have grown to maturity without the aid of Kentucky manure.—5 *cheers.*

We are requested to announce *William Willis Boddie*, Esq. of Nash county, as a Candidate to represent the fifth Congressional District of this State, in the next Congress. The election takes place in August, 1827, and there are already four competitors for the office; the names of *Daniel Turner*, of Warren, *Charles A Hill*, of Franklin, *Joseph H. Bryan*, of Granville, have been published some weeks ago. *Ral. Reg.*

A hog skin out of which nine saddle seats can be cut, is said to be a good sized skin. Messrs. N. T. Smith, & Co. have shown us one from which thirty might be cut. The hog was raised in Colchester, and weighed nine hundred pounds. The skin from the back part of the neck was eight feet nine inches long, and the greatest breadth was seven feet nine inches: the girth was six feet six inches.

*Connecticut paper.*

The receipts into the Tressury of the South Carolina Domestic Missionary Society for the month of June, amounted to $346.

## JEFFERSON *and* ADAMS.

The lives and the deaths of these great men are marked by some of the most wonderful coincidences! They were the first and the second named on the committee which reported the Declaration of Independence: They were the only survivors of that Committee: They have both been President and Vice President of the United States: They have, each, been the leader of the great parties which, for so long a time, agitated this country: They both died on the 4th of July, 1826, fifty years from the day when the Independence of their country was proclaimed—Mr. Jefferson, at the hour when the centennial anniversary was commencing—Mr. Adams, at the hour when the celebration was about closing.—*N. C. Jour.*

We are told that a gentleman who stood at the bedside of Mr Adams during the firing of the guns in Quincy, in honor of Independence, asked him if he was not disturbed by the noise: no, said he, every gun adds five minutes to my existence. *Salem Gazette.*

*Jefferson Fund.*—We learn that Mr Jefferson a few days before his late illness, was pressed for an immediate sum of money, notice of which was received in New York. It gives us no ordinary pleasure to state that the committee of the Jefferson fund immediately placed $7,000 at the disposal of Mr J. which fact was alluded to by his grandson in a letter received by the committee, expressive of the most grateful feelings, and the receipt of that sum may have calmed the last moments of the venerable patriot. We but reiterate the public voice in suggesting that the balance of the Jefferson fund throughout the Union, be placed at the disposal of his beloved and affectionate child, Mrs. Randolph, which we believe will be sufficient to purchase the Monticello estate. *Noah's Enquirer.*

The President of the United States left Washington City for Massachuseets on the 5th of July, having heard of his venerable father's declining health. Before reaching Baltimore, he heard of his death. This was an event, which the great age of his father, must have led him to expect—his filial feelings will be soothed under the reflection, that although Death has claimed him as its own, he has left a name imperishable and full of glory and renown.

*Luther Martin.*—It is stated in the Baltimore Gazette, that the well known defence and support of Col. Aaron Burr, on his trial for treason, by this eminent lawyer, were gratefully rewarded by the latter, by affording Mr. Martin an asylum in his old age, when enfeebled in body, and more enfeebled in mind, by paralysis, with which he was afflicted during several years at the close of his life. Mr. Martin died at Col. Burr's, in N. York.


# Salisbury:

AUGUST 1, 1826.


## RESIGNATION OF JUDGE NASH.

We learn from the last Raleigh papers, that *Frederick Nash*, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in this state, has tendered his resignation of that office to Gov. Burton; and that the Gov. has called a meeting of the Executive Council, to convene in Raleigh, on the 10th of August inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by this resignation.

## JEFFERSON *and* ADAMS.

Town meetings addresses from societies, &c. as memorials of the people's respect for the memories of the deceased patriots, *Jefferson* and *Adams*, meet our eye in every paper we open, from all sections of the Union where the intelligence of their demise has been received. We should be gratified to lay all these evidences of a nation's affection for these great apostles of liberty, before our readers; but as the limits of our columns forbid that, we must content ourselves with brief notices.

*New-York.*—The General Election in the state of New York, takes place in October. Our readers are already apprized, that, according to usage in that state, the members of the last Legislature, just before they adjourned, met in two separate *caucuses*, (the one Clintonian, the other anti-Clintonian) and each decided that a Convention of delegates should assemble early in the fall, to nominate a candidate for Governor of that state for two years ensuing the 1st January next; the Clintonian convention to meet at Utica, the anti-Clintonian at Herkimer. By our last papers from there, it appears incipient steps are taking by both parties, preparatory to electing delegates to these conventions. Clinton having, in 1824, beaten his opponents by a long ways, who then had out what was considered their strongest man, (Col. Young) it is natural enough they should now beat about betimes for a candidate who can run with any prospect of success. It appears they have applied to Chancellor Sandford, who peremptorily declined, preferring his seat in the U. S. senate. We know of no other *strong* man in the state, who can be started by the Bucktails to run against Clinton And it is not improbable they may make a virtue of necessity, and nominate Clinton himself.

## THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

In the National Journal, of the 14th ult. there is a list of the new post-offices established in the United States within six months, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1826, both inclusive, amounting to *four hundred and seventy-three*,—thirty of which are in this state, 19 in Maine, 9 in New-Hampshire, 12 in Massachusetts, 9 in Connecticut, 9 in Vermont, 91 in New-York, 31 in New-Jersey, 61 in Pennsylvania, 3 in Delaware, 12 in Maryland, 30 in Virginia, 16 in South-Carolina, 21 in Georgia, 17 in Kentucky, 24 in Tennessee, 35 in Ohio, 6 in Louisiana, 14 in Indiana, 5 in Mississippi, 9 in Illinois, 13 in Alabama, 6 in Missouri, 6 in Michigan Territory, 4 in Arkansas Territory, 13 in Florida Territory.

This is an unprecedented number, to be established in so short a period as half a year.—The business of the General Post-Office, with its innumerable branches, is already so extensive and complicated, that it is a herculean task for one individual to superintend all its concerns; but if the branches of the Department continue, for a few years longer, to multiply in the same ratio they have done for the last six months, we should imagine that all the talents, skill, and indefatigable exertions of the present worthy head of the Department, would be inadequate to keep its concerns, in all their ramifications, in harmonious and vigorous operation; and that it would become necessary, either to divide the concerns of the Department, and entrust the business thereof to two separate Departments, or to devise some new system, beyond our ken to conceive of, by which one man can superintend the whole machinery of the Department, and give to each part its proper motion and effect.

The lines on Missolonghi, shall find a place in our next.

The "Letter from Dr. Franklin," was intended to be published this week; but having been mislaid, it was not found again till our columns were occupied with other matter: it shall go in next week, barring accidents.

## TAR *and* FEATHERS.

We learn from the Salem (Indiana) "Tocsin," of the 3d ult. that a Mr. Rice, of Greenville, in that state, has obtained in the circuit court for Floyd county, a verdict of *nine hundred dollars* damages, against five men of that county, on an action of "trespass in the case," for an *attempt to tar and feather him!* Rice, it seems, had set up the obnoxious business of *wooden-clock* making, in Greenville,—and what, perhaps, was worse in the eyes of the trespassers, he was what we believe all wooden clock makers are, a *Yankee!*—That was sufficient,—Rice must be *tarred* and *feathered:* So on a dark night, a bevy of half a dozen *spirited* blades sally forth from the haunts of mid-night revelry, with tin-pans, kettles, hunting-horns, et cet. and bravely *attack* the house where the victim of their prejudices boarded,—they enter, seize upon the obnoxious man, and ..... *attempt* to drag him off, and clothe him with a coat of tar and feathers; but are repulsed by the Yankee, one old woman, and two or three children; and finally *retreat* in disgrace. Upon this, Mr. Rice brings his suit, and recovers *nine hundred dollars* damages!!

The late national Jubilee, (4th July) was celebrated in New-London, Connecticut, in a most novel and praise-worthy style; after the company was seated at the table, a resolution was passed, unanimously, that a subscription be raised to make a "general jail delivery" of debtors, be the amount of their debts what they might. This resolution was immediately carried into effect; the sheriff was desired to open the prison-doors, *and bring in his bill!* which was accordingly done, and the prisoners invited to partake of the refreshments. We do not recollect of a similar act having ever been performed on the anniversary of our country's Independence; but although it is the *first*, we hope it may not be the *last* of the kind by which the *fourth of July*, in future time, may be distinguished.

On the receipt, at Richmond, Virginia, in the evening of the 10th ult. of the death of the venerable *John Adams*, the Executive Council of the State was immediately convened, and a resolution passed, that, as a proof of their respect for the venerable patriot, the town bell be tolled from that hour (4 o'clock) till sunset, and minute guns fired for one hour.

A fire occurred at Milton, in this state, on the 5th ult. in the private mansion of Gen. R. M. Saunders. The whole of a large room was, at one time, in a flame; but by extraordinary efforts, the elegant edifice was preserved from the devouring element, with but little damage.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the late Jubilee, in the city of Troy, New-York, after paying all the expenses of the day, had a surplus of funds in their hands, amounting to *eighty dollars!* This is another novelty, attending the late celebration. Hitherto, as far as our experience extends, the great difficulty, on such occasions, has been to devise means to raise money *enough* to cover the expenses: but in Troy, the committee were some time in a quandary how to dispose of their *surplus funds:* they finally agreed to appropriate them towards founding an apprentice's Library.

John Sargeant, Esq. minister to Panama, was, at the request of the city councils of Philadelphia, to have delivered, on the 24th ult. a funeral oration in that city, on the deaths of *Thomas Jefferson* and *John Adams.*

An alarming fire took place in Petersburg, Va. on the 15th inst. on Bank street, while the principal part of the citizens of that town, and great numbers of strangers who had assembled from the adjoining country, were at Blandford, about a mile from the scene of conflagration, paying a solemn tribute of respect to the memory of Jefferson and Adams. The fire continued two or three hours; but the loss was not extensive, most of the buildings destroyed being old wooden tenements. It was determined to conclude the solemn ceremonies which had been broken off by the fire, on Wednesday, the 19th.

## "FORTUNE'S FROLIC."

The thirty thousand dollar prize in the Maryland state Lottery, No. 7, which was drawn week before last, in Baltimore, was owned in a whole ticket, by a Mr. *Simon B. Werckmuller*, of Norfolk, Virginia. The Norfolk Beacon speaks thus of Mr. Werckmuller:

Mr Werckmuller is a very respectable and industrious citizen of middle age, with a large family of children. He has been engaged with his wife several years in a Milinary and Fancy Store; and in their efforts to please their customers, as well as in their general intercourse, they have blended with their usefulness a very accommodating and friendly disposition, which has conciliated much good will in this community, to whom the intelligence of their good fortune will afford much real gratification.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## BRAVE SWIMMERS.

"I saw him beat the surges under him,
And ride upon their backs:
..... his bald head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and oar'd
Himself with good arms, in lusty stroke,
To the shore." SHAKSPEARE.

A few days since, two young men, *Mordecai Smith*, and *Moses Galloway*, employed at the Gold Mines on Beaver-Dam creek, paid a visit to the "Narrows" of the Yadkin, about three miles from the mines. After gratifying their curiosity, one of them proposed to the other to swim over to the opposite bank. On being encouraged by a person in company to do so, they selected one of the narrowest places in the river, and boldly launched into the turbulent stream: the current bore them rapidly down; but by exerting their manly sinews, they reached the shore in triumph and saftey. They were now on the opposite bank from their clothes and companions, and had either to swim back, or take a *naked* walk of several miles round, to get over; they chose the first alternative. After selecting a narrow place, they again committed themselves to the angry waves:—they were carried down even more rapidly than at first; but they kept their heads above water, and struck the shore in safety, although nearly exhausted. On regaining their feet, they were scarcely able to stand, and became for a short time very sick, occasioned, no doubt, by the great efforts they made in the water, and the consequent exhaustion of their physical powers.

This is said to be the first time the "Narrows" were ever swam by man,—but *Smith* says it shall not be the last: he now understands the nature and force of the current, and expects often to *bathe* himself in its foaming surges. The place where they swam across, was near what is called the "Rock Hole."

*July* 26, 1826. A VISITANT.

## JEFFERSON *and* ADAMS.

The Philadelphia Gazette remarks that the apparent contradictions in the different papers with respect to the hour at which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and at which it was promulgated, can easily be reconciled. It was *adopted* by Congress between the hours of twelve and one, in Independence Hall; it was first read to the people about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the State House Yard. Its *author* lived fifty years after its *adoption:* its *advocate* lived fifty years after its promulgation.

*Balt. Pat.*

BOSTON, JULY 10.

Agreeably to arrangements made, the remains of the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, were entombed on Friday afternoon, at Quincy, with every token of veneration, respect and affection.

An immense body of citizens assembled from various parts of the State. Several carriages were from Salem and more remote towns.

A corps of artillery, stationed on Mount Wollaston, fired minute guns, during the whole time of the funeral services, and several similar tokens of respect were heard in the adjoining towns; the bells of which were tolled and the flags on various gun-houses, &c. were hoisted half-staff.

The procession was of great length. When the front arrived at the meeting-house, the citizens of Quincy opened ranks, while the corpse, the relatives, and others, entered the Church, the pulpit and galleries of which were dressed in mourning. The House was thronged.

The services commenced and closed with anthems. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, Pastor of the Society, addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer, and delivered an impressive Sermon, in which he gave a summary of the eminent services, distinguished talents, amiable life, and Christian virtues of his venerated parishioner.

The body was then borne to the burial ground and deposited in the family tomb.

The bells in this city were tolled, the stores were generally closed, and the shipping in the harbor bore their flags at half mast.

The flags at the Navy Yard were hoisted at half mast on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and on the afternoon of Friday 31 minute guns were fired. Indeed every possible mark of respect has been shewn to the memory of the second President of the United States. *Com. Gaz.*

## FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Dickinson, of the ship Triton, arrived at Boston on the 13th ult. informs that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the late Emperor Alexander, of Russia, died about the 10th of May, on her way from Taganrok to Moscow.

We are assured that in a few days, the fate of the persons implicated in the events of Petersburgh, will be decided. It is added, that none of them will be punished with death, but that they will be banished to Siberia, for longer or shorter periods, according to their criminality.

It is said that the Bishop of Missolonghi blew himself up on a barrel of gunpowder, on the entrance of the Turks; and that the Swiss editor of the Greek Chronicle blew his own brains out. The Turks intended to send 6000 ears to Constantinople, in token of their victory; but not finding so many dead as they expected, Ibrahim sent troops into the country to complete the number, and determined that half the inhabitants of Arta should be included. Such are the enemies the Greeks have to contend with.

*Spain.*—It is stated that the French government have sent a note to Spain, saying that it was not their intention to prolong the Convention for keeping troops in certain points of the Peninsula. More is said than ever in Madrid, about the removal of the Duke del Infantado, and of the substitution of Ofalia, or of Valdex or Pino, counsellors of Castile.

Judge Smith, so favorably known to the Southern States for his exertions on the Missouri question, is a candidate for the Senate of the United States for the State of South Carolina, Mr. Harper whose term expires in March next, declining a re-election. Gen. D. E. Huger of Charleston, has been nominated in the Charleston Mercury as his antagonist.

Mr. Caldwell, the Manager of the New-Orleans Theatre, offers a premium of a silver cup, for the best poem, to be delivered on the opening of the Nashville (Tennessee) Theatre, of which Mr. C. is also to be Manager.

*Supreme Court.*—Alexander H. M'Ree, of Cabarrus, and Mathias E. Manly, of Chatham county, have obtained licences to practice law in the County Courts.

The Congressional election comes on in Ohio in October next. An effort is making in the districts represented by Messrs. Wright and Sloan, friends of the administration, to choose in their places avowed friends of Gen. Jackson.

*FLORIDA.*

The Pensacola Gazette states that not more than fifty individuals attended the meeting, at which resolutions were passed expressive of the expediency of uniting Florida to Alabama: that Florida already contains 18,000 inhabitants, and according to some statements 20,000; and that the hope is entertained that this population will so increase as shortly to entitle her to the rank and privileges of a State.

*Elizabeth City, (N. C.) July 8.*

A man by the name of *Lindsay* was found dead in a well in Currituck County 10 or 15 days since. It is strongly suspected that he was thrown in by some person or persons unknown. *Star.*

On the 11th June, the Schr. Sally Ann, Douglass, sailed from Beaufort, N. C. for St. Domingo, with 121 emigrants, men, women and children, who have been liberated by the Society of Friends.

The last New York National Advocate states, that *Browere*, the artist, has completed a whole length figure of *Thomas Jefferson*, which for fidelity of resemblance throughout, has never been equalled. Now this venerable apostle of liberty is no more, this likeness will be invaluable

The New-York *Times* of Monday says "we are much gratified to perceive that trade has much improved. The rise in cotton on the other side of the Atlantic, has produced a correspondent effect here, and for the last few days we have had an extra demand for the article." This will be gratifying intelligence to our Southern friends, many of whom have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the sudden depression experienced in the price of cotton last year.

Certain missionaries who lately contrived to get a peep at Canton within the walls, describe the streets as very narrow—"from *three* to *seven feet* wide only."

The British Brig of War, Frolic, at N. York, fired a salute on the *4th of July*. A handsome compliment which is duly appreciated.

*GENERAL ORDERS.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 11, 1826.*

Never has it fallen to the lot of a commander to announce to any army such an event as now calls forth the mingled grief and astonishment of this Republic: never, since History first wrote the record of time, has one day thus mingled every triumphant with every tender emotion, and consecrated a nation's joy, by blending with it the most sacred of sorrows. Yes, soldiers, in one day—almost in the same hour, have two of the Founders of the Republic, the Patriarchs of Liberty, closed their services to social man, after beholding them crowned with the richest, and most unlimited success. United in their end, as they had been in their highest aim—their toils completed—their hopes surpassed—their honors full—and the dearest wish of their bosoms gratified in death—they closed their eyes in patriot ecstacy, amidst the gratulations and thanksgivings of a people, on all, on every individual of whom, they had conferred the best of all earthly benefits.

Such men need no trophies; they ask no splendid mausoleum. We are their monument: their mausoleum is their Country: and here growing prosperity the amaranthine wreath that time shall place over their dust. Well may the Genius of the Republic mourn. If she turns her eyes in one direction, she beholds the Hall where Jefferson wrote the Charter of her rights: if, in another, she sees the City where Adams kindled the fires of the Revolution. To no period of our history, to no department of our affairs, can she direct her view, and not meet the multiplied memorials of her loss, and of their glory.

At the grave of such men, envy dies, and party animosity blushes while she quenches her fires. If Science and Philosophy lament their enthusiastic votary in the halls of Monticello, Philanthrophy and Eloquence weep, with no less reason, in the retirement of Quincy. And when, hereafter, the stranger performing his pilgrimage to the land of freedom, shall ask for the monument of Jefferson, his inquiring eye may be directed to the dome of that temple of learning, the University of his native State—the last labor of his untiring mind—the latest, and the favorite gift of a Patriot to his Country.—Bereaved, yet happy America! mourning, yet highly favored country! too happy, if every son whose loss shall demand thy tears, can thus soothe thy sorrow by a legacy of fame.

The Army of the United States, devoted to the service of the country, and honoring all who are alike devoted, whether in the cabinet or the field, will feel an honorable and a melancholy pride in obeying this order. Let the officers then wear the badge of mourning; the poor emblem of a sorrow which words cannot express, but which freemen must ever feel while contemplating the graves of the venerated Fathers of the Republic.

*Tuesday*, succeeding the arrival of this order, at each military station, shall be a day of rest.

The National Flag shall wave at half mast.

At early dawn, *thirteen* guns shall be fired, and at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single cannon will be discharged.

And at the close of the day, *twenty-four* rounds.

By command of Major-General Brown:
R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

*Extract of a letter from the University of Virginia, dated on the 6th ultimo.*

Mr. Jefferson expired on the 4th about *ten minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon*, after a confinement to his bed of little more than a week, though the disease of which he died (diarrhœa) had been of long continuance. He suffered little bodily pain, and apparently none at all in mind—spoke of his approaching end with the most perfect composure, and indicated no solicitude *except that his life should be prolonged to the fourth.* We all rejoice here that his wishes were fulfilled. He was buried yesterday, without any pomp or procession, in compliance with his dying request, but very many attended the burying place at Monticello, to see him interred. He left *a memoir of his life*, which I believe, will be put to press immediately, and numerous papers, that are intended for publication some years hence."

In *Annapolis*, the Court of Appeals of Maryland then in session, adjourned for one day on learning Mr. Jefferson's death—and again on learning the demise of Mr. Adams.

In *New York*, funeral honors were paid to the memory of the deceased Patriots Jefferson and Adams, on the 12th inst. A very large procession formed at the City Hall, consisting of Municipal officers, clergy, Cincinnati society, the Governor and other State Officers, Judges, Members of Congress and the State Legislature, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Military and Naval officers, Students of colleges, citizens, &c. and with solemn music, while the muffled bells were tolling, and the battery and revenue cutter firing minute guns, proceeded through the principal streets to the Middle Dutch Church, where an address on the solemn occasion was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rowan, preceded and followed by religious exercises.

*JUDGE MURPHEY'S LOTTERY.*

By accident, we have not until this week, inserted in our columns the scheme of the Lottery authorized at the last session of the Legislature, to encourage the publication of the History of North-Carolina, by *Judge Murphey*. It will hardly be necessary for *us* to invite the public attention to the claims this Lottery has on the patronage of the citizens of North-Carolina. We feel assured that it is sufficient for a North-Carolinian to become acquainted with the *object* of the lottery, to secure it his hearty approval and support. But even should that avail nothing, the respect and affection which the people of the state cherish for the amiable and talented individual, to whose personal relief the profits of the Lottery are intended to minister, cannot fail of securing the universal patronage of our citizens. If thousands of dollars are annually sent *abroad* for tickets, it is reasonable to hope, that where a lottery is presented at *home*, whose scheme offers the adventurer as great a probability of gaining prizes as any *foreign* one, and whose design appeals to the local predilections of our citizens, their confidence will be centred in, and their liberal patronage bestowed upon it. Tickets in Judge Murphey's Lottery, are now for sale in Salisbury; and may be had on application to Charles Fisher, Junius Sneed, Wm. H. Slaughter, and others.

The citizens of Fayetteville, in this State, testified their respect and veneration for the memory of the late *Thomas Jefferson* and *John Adams*, by a grand funeral procession, a funeral oration, (by Judge Potter) and other appropriate ceremonies, on the 26th ult.

*ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.*

The meeting of this Society is postponed, on account of the meeting of the Iredell Bible Society, until the Session of the Concord Presbytery, to be held in this place, on the first Thursday of September next, it being the 7th day of the month. J. O. FREEMAN, *Pres't.*
*Salisbury, July 26, 1826.* 6t26

## Married,

In Mecklenburg county, on the 13th ult. by Dr. Stephen Fox, Mr. Griffin Harrison to Miss Olli Gardner, both of that county.

## DIED,

In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 17th ult. after a short illness with the cholera infantum, Charles McAllister, infant son of B. D. Rounsaville, Esq. aged 5 months.

In Stokes county, on the 13th June, Joseph M. Flynt, Esq. formerly a Representative of that county, in the General Assembly.

Also, in the same county, Mr. Francis Carter, on the 16th ult. a worthy and respectable inhabitant.

In Greene county, Tennessee, on the 16th ult. in the 25th year of his age, Mr. James E. Robinson. Mr. Robinson was born and raised in Lincoln county, N. C.; he was on a tour to the West, when he was taken with the fever on the 29th August, 1825; by assistance, he was enabled to get an towards home as far as Greene county, where he died. During the last weeks of his life, he had an obstinate cough, which terminated his existence. COMMUNICATED.

In Burke county, on the 16th ult, John Connelly, Esq. in the 82nd. year of his age. Mr. C. was a native of Pennsylvania but has been a citizen of this county upwards of 50 years. In the death of this good old man, society has lost one of its best members, and his friends one of their choicest blessings.

In all the relations which bind us together in the social state, his conduct afforded an example of the purest and most noble virtue. As a citizen, he was patriotic and public spirited; as a husband, tender and affectionate; as a friend, ardent and sincere; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a master, mild and gentle; and as a man, remarkable for the fairness of his dealings, and the stern integrity and manly independence of his character. And although he moved in the comparatively humble and private walks of life, his death will be long lamented by a neighbourhood of which he was emphatically styled the patriarch and father, as it cannot cease to be a source of the deepest grief to his numerous connexions and friends, who knew his worth, and esteemed his virtues; and of profound sorrow to his disconsolate family, overwhelmed with the heart-rending consciousness of their loss. [*Communicated.*

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, in the 28th year of his age, at Hickory Grove, Burke county, on the 30th of June, at 10 o'clock, P. M. Col. *Jno. B. Tate.* A pulmonary disease, which he had borne with manly fortitude and resignation for nearly three months, terminated at that hour his mortal existence. A short period before his death, he had united himself in marriage to he amiable and accomplished Miss Webster, of Tennessee.—Life's happiest landscape wa spread before him: peace, joy and tranquility seemed waiting his approach: But in life's morning march, when his bosom was young, the destroyer came, and left the sad vestige of his coming a monument to sympathy and sorrow. The fleeting pleasures of the day were in a moment snatched from his view; his bridal vestment was his winding sheet, and the birth of happiness was the grave of hope. A numerous family connexion, with a young and tender wife must lament a loss that to them cannot be supplied again. The virtues and urbanity of Col. Tate, had endeared him to all within the circle of his acquaintance. This tribute of friendship, like all obituary notices, must serve as a land-mark to point out the destiny of man. This is his State:

"To-day puts forth the tender leaves of hope,
To-morrow blossoms, and bears his blushing honours
Thick upon him: the third day comes a frost,
A killing frost; and when he thinks, good easy man,
Full surely his greatness is a ripening
Nips his root, and then he falls to rise no more."

WESTERN STAR LODGE, No. 19.
*Rutherfordton, North-Carolina.*

The members of said Lodge, having heard, with deep regret, of the death of their Brother, the late Colo. *John B. Tate*, of Burke county, at a meeting held on the 11th July, 1826, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, that, as a testimony of respect for our deceased brother, and in estimation of his unblemished character, the members of this lodge wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days. By order,

EDMUND BRYAN, *Sec'y.*

## The Markets.

*FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, July 19.*

Cotton, 8 a 9; flour, he, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, $7; wheat, $1 a 1 10; whiskey, 40 to 45; peach brandy, 0 a 70; apple do. 55 60; corn, $1 10 1 15; bacon, 7 9; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 40 cts.; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 11½; coffe, prime green, 16 19; 2d and 3d quality, 5 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 3; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 0 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

*CHARLESTON PRICES, July 17.*

Cotton, S. Island, 25 a 35, stained do. 10 a 12 Maine and Santee, 18 a 23 cts.; short staple, 8½ a 10½ cents; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 6; Hams, 7 a 8½; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 22; Coffee, Prime Green, 15 a 16 Inf. to good, 13 to 14½. Georgia Bank Bills—1 to 1½ per cent. discount. North-Carolina do.—3½ to 4 per cent. discount.

*Cottons.*—For Uplands, there has been a good inquiry, and the quotations of the preceding week, (which are repeated,) were readily obtained—in some instances a shade higher was paid for very prime qualities.

*CAMDEN PRICES, July 15.*

Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, $1 37 a 1 43; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW, JULY 21.

Corn, and corn Meal, still command 1 25 by the Load, and $1 50 by the Bushel—Flour sells at $8 per Barrel, the supply in Market of each is quite limited, Bacon 10 cts. Beef 6 and 7 cts. at retail. *Gaz.*

## By Saturday's Mail.

*WRETCHED DEPRAVITY!!*

Beauchamp, the murderer of Col. Sharp, was executed at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 7th ultimo, pursuant to sentence. A short time before the guard led him out to execution, he asked permission to converse with his wife alone. This request was granted, but the jailor was soon recalled by a scream from Mrs. B. On entering the room they found her expiring, with two stabs in her breast, and her husband attempting to kill himself. He had inflicted on himself one wound, but not a mortal one—he was immediately afterwards executed. As Beauchamp and his wife a few days before had both taken poison, which failed in its purpose, it is a matter of doubt whether she perished by her own hand or fell a victim to the ungovernable passions of her deprived husband. *Raleigh Register.*

We are informed, by a correspondent in Davidson county, that Col. John M. Smith has declined standing as a candidate to represent that county in the Commons of the next General Assembly; and that Zebulon Hunt, Esq. has declared himself a candidate for that situation. And that John Calloway, Esq. has declared himself a candidate for the Senate, from that county;—for which office we have before announced Col. John Monroe.

*Cincinnati, Ohio, July 11, 1826.*

We are informed that the post-rider from Cynthiana, Kentucky, brought a report yesterday, that *Isaac B. Desha*, the murderer of *Francis Baker*, had committed suicide, by cutting his throat.

News from Calcutta to the 4th of March, has been received at Philadelphia. Accounts to that date, say, that the British army had reached Ava, the capital of the Burmese kingdom; and that Sir. A. Campbell had sent in word to the King, that unless the terms contained in the treaty previously concluded with his generals were acceded to within twenty-four hours, he would destroy the city. It was presumed that this would produce a termination of the war.

In another part of our paper, we have noticed a fire which occurred in the town of Petersburg, Va. on the 15th inst. We now learn that another, and much more destructive fire, took place in that devoted town on Tuesday, the 18th ult. An entire block of buildings, on Walnut street, was leveled with the ground, consisting of about 30 houses, some elegant mansions. More particulars in our next.


## Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with William Brown, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY,
12t32 WILLIAM BROWN.
*Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.*

## New Store and Tavern.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the town of Mocksville, Rowan county, N. C. in the house formerly occupied by A. R. Jones, Esq. He pledges himself that his Tables, his Bar and Stables, shall be as well furnished with every thing necessary, as the locality of his situation will admit of. His personal attention will always be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also on hand, an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, *and*
GROCERIES;

which he intends selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine quality, ask prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.
*July 28, 1826.* 5t25

## Take Notice.

A FURTHER sale of the estate of Robt. Simonton, deceased, will take place in the town of Statesville, Iredell county, on Monday, the 21st day of August next; where will be exposed for sale, about Twelve valuable young *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children; all the household and kitchen furniture, about fifteen lots in the town of Statesville, some of them well improved others unimproved; about 200 acres of land joining said town on the Morganton road, with a very handsome site in view of said town for building on; also, the tract of land formerly belonging to John Simonton, consisting of from four to five hundred acres, joining lands of Col. John McKee, James Simonton, and the lands of the late Col. Richd. Allison, dec'd. on the waters of Fourth Creek, with a good Dwelling-house, barn, kitchen, and corn cribs. The lands will be sold on a credit, and perhaps the negroes.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by JAMES CAMPBELL,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
GEO. L. DAVIDSON,
3t23 *Ex'rs. R. Simonton, dec'd.*

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*July 15, 1826.*

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.
*July 15.* 10t30

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jefferson, and county of Ashe, on the west side of the blue ridge, at the stand formerly occupied by Ambrose Parkes, on the south-east corner of the court-house. He pledges himself that his customers shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that every attention requisite to his undertaking, shall be paid to his customers.

All persons desirous to visit a high and healthy part of the country, are requested to visit this place. As a pleasant retreat, it stands as highly recommended as any other part of the world; and they will meet with a welcome reception, and the best kind of accommodation.

VINCENT REID.
*June*, 1826. 16

N. B. The newly established line of Stages, running from Cheraw to Knoxville, in Tenessee, passes through this place twice a week, by the way of Charlotte, Statesville, and Wilkesboro.

VINCENT REID.

## For Sale.



THE subscriber, intending to move to the country in the fall, wishes to sell his House and Lots in Salisbury: he will dispose of them low for cash, or a credit. If not *sold* by that time he will *Rent* the same. He also wishes to buy a tract of *Land*, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, &c.
*June 22, 1826.* 1t6 HENRY SMITH.

## Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust, to me executed by the late Robert Simonton, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to public Sale, on the *third Monday of August* next at the court-house in Statesville, six or eight likely *NEGROES*, consisting of men, women and children.

Also, a tract of *Land*, lying in the county of Iredell, on Fourth creek, joining the lands of Col. John Meller, and the heirs of the late Col. Rich'd Allison, and others, containing between 300 and 500 acres. Also, a House and Lot, and several unimproved lots, in the town of Statesville; and a tract of land joining said town, containing about 200 acres.

The Negroes will be sold at a short credit; and the real estate at such credit as the Executors of said Simonton shall prescribe. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. D. F. CALDWELL, *Trustee.*
*July 5, 1826.* 5t22

## For Sale,



THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher. JAMES HUIE.
*Salisbury, 10th June, 1826.* '15

## Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day,

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,
*Commissioners.*
*Statesville, July 1st, 1826.* 3mt30

## Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the 6th day of September next, the house and lot, on Ennis street, in said town, now occupied by John Trexler,—also, the house and lot now occupied by John Kinder, on said street,—or so much of each as will satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon. AARON WOOLWORTH,
*Town Constable.*
*July 20, 1826.* 7t25

## Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August next, eleven unoccupied Lots of ground, Nos. in the plot of Salisbury, 23, 24, 31, 35 and 57, in the west square—38, 39, 46, and 47, in the east square, of said town; owners not known. Taken to satisfy taxes due the Commissioners of said town. Terms, cash.

AARON WOOLWORTH,
*Town Constable.*
*July 10, 1826.* 7t24

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
## State of North-Carolina.

*LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the* HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
**20,000 DOLLARS.**

*Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.*

### Scheme.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $20,000 is | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 2 | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| 8 | 1,000 | 8,000 |
| 10 | 500 | 5,000 |
| 20 | 180 | 3,600 |
| 40 | 100 | 4,000 |
| 50 | 50 | 2,500 |
| 450 | 20 | 9,000 |
| 1,050 | 10 | 10,000 |
| 7,366 | 5 | 36,830 |
| 9,000 Prizes, | 23,886 Tickets | 119,430 |
| 14,000 Blanks, | at 5 Dollars, is | 119,430 |

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

*Stationary Prizes as follows:*

| | |
|---|---|
| THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE | |
| First day, will be entitled to a Prize of | $200 |
| Second day, | 300 |
| Third day, | 500 |
| Fourth day, | 500 |
| Fifth day, | 500 |
| Sixth day, | 500 |
| Seventh day, | 500 |
| Eighth day, | 500 |
| Ninth day, | 1,000 |
| Tenth day, | 1,000 |
| Eleventh day, | 1,000 |
| Twelfth day, | 1,000 |
| Thirteenth day, | 1,000 |
| Fourteenth day, | 1,000 |
| Fifteenth day, | 1,500 |
| Sixteenth day, | 5,000 |
| Seventeenth day, | 10,000 |
| Eighteenth day, | 20,000 |

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

**73 730 DOLLARS.**

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*
*Hillsborough, April, 1826.*

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞ *Tickets* in this Lottery for sale by Messrs. C. Fisher, W. H. Slaughter, J. Sneed, and others, Salisbury. 3t

## POETRY.

*OCEAN.*

The ocean has its silent caves,
Deep, quiet and alone;
Though there be fury on the waves,
Beneath them there is none.

The awful spirits of the deep,
Hold their communion there;
And there are those for whom we weep,
The young, the bright, the fair.

Calmly the wearied seamen rest
Beneath their own blue sea;
The ocean solitudes are blest,
For there is purity.

The earth has guilt, the earth has care,
Unquiet are its graves;
But peaceful sleep is ever there,
Beneath the dark blue waves.

*A FRAGMENT.*

Yon cloud—'tis bright and beautiful, it floats
Alone in God's horizon—on its edge
The stars seem hung like pearls—it looks as pure
As 'twere an angel's shroud—the white cymar
Of puriety, just peeping through its folds,
To give a pitying look on this sad world.
Go, visit it, and find that all is false,—
Its glories are but fog—and its white form
Is plighted to some coming thunder-gust.
The rain, the wind, the lightning have their source
In such bright meetings. Gaze not on the clouds,
However beautiful—Gaze at the sky;
The clear, blue, tranquil, fix'd and glorious sky.

## ALBERT GALLATIN.

From a Northern Paper.

From a desire to do away the ignorance that exists, in relation to Mr. Gallatin,* and of which we see daily proofs, we have been induced to present to our readers the following sketch of his origin and public life, which may be relied upon:

Abraham Albert Alphonso de Gallatin, commonly called Albert Gallatin, son of John de Gallatin, and Albertina Sophia Rolaz de Rosey, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 20th day of January 1761, and is of an ancient and noble family, (originally from Savoy,) that derives its origin from Faulcher de Gallatin, Chevalier Lord of Arlod, who died about 1258. N. John de Gallatin de Grangers, Lord of Ardonne, Granges, Musinners, and Arlod Master of the horse to Lewis Duke of Savoy, was father of John de Gallatin, Lord of Arlod, a Viscount Palatine, and Secretary of State to Philibert the 2d (surnamed the handsome) Duke of Savoy; this last John de Gallatin emigrated to Geneva, and became a burgess thereof on the 17th December, 1501; a member of the council of two hundred in 1529; and a councellor of State in February, 1535. He married Pernette d'Entremont in 1507; was born in 1476, and died in 1567: his descendants have ever since held the principal employments in the gift of the Republic of Geneva. Albert Gallatin (our Minister to London) is lineally descended from Peter de Gallatin (son of said John de Gallatin, and Pernette d'Entremont) mentioned by Guichenon as having done homage to Francis the 1st King of France, for certain fiefs in Bugy, but he remained, and died at Geneva in 1558; he married Jeanne Torden in 1539. These particulars it is proper to state, being in our possession, because it has suited the purpose of some to throw out coarse insinuations of Mr. G's being of obscure origin, &c. But Mr. Gallatin is a Republican. He no more boasts the nobility of his ancestry, than Dr. Franklin was ashamed of being descended from a succession of honest blacksmiths.

The father of Albert Gallatin dying when he was but seven years of age, he was educated at the University at Geneva under the tutelage of his grandfather A. de Galletin de Pregny, who had resigned the employments he held under the Republic of Geneva, and resided on his estate of Pregny, in the bays de Gex, ancient province of Bourgagne, and was a member of the States of his Province. He died in 1791.

In 1779 Albert Gallatin completed his academical studies with considerable reputation for talents; and the Landgrave Frederick 2d of Hesse-Cassel (who had been educated at Geneva) desirous to engage him in his service, offered him a commission of Lieutenant in his body guards, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.—This offer, however, young Gallatin (who had imbibed an ardent love for liberty, and was predetermined to win his way to distinction by his own exertions) notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends, refused; and, in the Spring of 1780, having secretly made arrangements to go to the U. States, procured a passport from the French Resident Minister to travel in the interior of France proceeded by circuitious routes to Brest, and embarked on board an American brig of but sixty tons, and, after a passage of eighty days, landed at Boston on the 14th July, 1780. He immediately joined as a volunteer a body of American troops at Machias, in the State of Maine, and advanced funds to the commanding officer for the support of this body of Revolutionary soldiers. In 1783, Mr. Gallatin became professor of the French language at Harvard College, Cambridge; and, in 1784, having received remittances from Europe, he purchased several large tracts of land in the State of Virginia. During his residence in Richmond, occasioned by these purchases, he was so fortunate as to obtain the friendship of Patrick Henry, by whose advice he purchased his farm in Fayette County, Pennsylvania (at that time the County of Fayette was claimed by, and was under the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia) and became a citizen of the United States, according to law, in Monongahela County, Virginia, in 1785.

Mr. Gallatin was elected, in 1789, a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of Pennsylvania; a member of the Legislature of that State in 1790, and in 1794 a member of the Senate of the United States. The Senate, however, by a majority of one vote, all the Federal party voting against Mr. Gallatin, declared him ineligible, on the plea of his not having been a sufficient length of time a citizen of the United States. As soon as the decision of the Senate was known, he was simultaneously elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for Fayette county, and a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States for Washington county, (where he had never resided.) He took his seat in the last mentioned body in 1795, and remained therein, the most active and efficient leader of the Republican party, until 1801; when, on Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency, he was made Secretary of the Treasury: he fulfilled the arduous duties attached to this department for twelve years, with distinguished reputation and ability.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, having, in 1813, offered his mediation between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Gallatin, jointly with Messrs. Adams and Bayard, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia; the nomination of Mr. G. was rejected in the Senate (by a majority of one vote) on the ground that the appointment of Envoy was incompatible with the post of Secretary of the Treasury. The mediation of Russia was in the mean time rejected by Great Britain, who proposed to enter into negotiations directly with the United States. This proposition was acceded to by our Government. Mr. Gallatin resigned his place in the Treasury, and was appointed, jointly with Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, and Russell, on this important mission, and *negotiated* and *signed*, with these gentlemen, the *Treaty* of *Peace*, at *Ghent*, in December, 1814. Jointly with Messrs. Adams and Clay, in 1815, Mr. Gallatin negotiated and signed a treaty of commerce at London with Great Britain. In 1816, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France: At the Hague, in 1817, he, jointly with Mr. Eustis, arranged the commercial difficulties that existed between the United States and the Netherlands: And at London, in 1818, jointly with Mr. Rush, again negotiated and signed a treaty of Commerce with Great Britain.

Mr. Gallatin, after representing the United States at the French Court for seven years, with honor to himself and his country, resigned his mission, in 1823, returned to the United States, and was nominated at Washington, and by the State of Virginia, as a suitable candidate for Vice President of the United States. He has recently, as our readers know, been appointed Minister to England; and it is to rescue his character and history from misrepresentation, that we have prepared this epitome of his useful life.

* Among others, we observe the following:—"Albert Gallatin, a native of Geneva, came many years since to the United States. For subsistence he became a French teacher, but afterwards connecting himself with Mr. Jefferson, he rose to high employments in this country.—He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; and in 1813 was sent to conclude a peace between the United States and Great Britain; failing in this, he returned in 1814; in 18 5, he was appointed Minister to Paris, and afterwards went to London on public business." *See the Universal Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives of the most celebrated characters, &c. Charles N. Baldwin, of New-York, Proprietor, published at Richmond, Virginia, by Norman Whiting*, 1826.

From Coleridge's "Six Months in the West Indies."

*NEGRO CHILDREN.*

In the changeable climate of Britian, where infants must be wrapped up in frocks and mantles and capes and shoes, we have no notion of the vigourous precocity of life which is so common in the West Indies; there the punchy little Indian Bacchus stands up like a man in twelve months, and, instead of the unmindful vacancy of our babies, stares at you with the good impudent assurance which Raffael put into the eyes of his child. They dance together in rings amidst their fathers and mothers, who may be working in the farm-court, and throw trash at each other, as Eaton boys do chesnuts or snow-balls. One naked urchin ran full butt behind me, thrust his curly pate through my legs and looked up in my face with irresistible impertinence. I believe I should have licked the scoundrel, if he had pushed me into the pond, which he was near doing. The nursery is a capital sight. It is a large open room, with the floor covered with wooden trays, and in each tray a naked niggerling. There they are, from the atom born to-day, up to eight or nine months of age, from the small black *pudding* up to a respectable sucking pig. Such screaming, mewling, and grinning! The venerable nurse sits placidly in the middle, and administers pap to the young gentlemen, when they seem to squall from hunger. They stuff children and turkies in the same way, by placing the victim on its back in their lap, inserting a lump of the food in the mouth, and then seeing it well down with the thumb and forefinger.

*Extraordinary Will, made by a Miser in Ireland.*

The words are:—"I give and bequeath to my sister-in-law, Sarah Dennis, four old worsted stockings; which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macartney, two other pair of stockings lying in the box where I keep my linen; to Lieut. Johnson, of his Majesty's 5th regiment on foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat; and to Hannah Bourie, my housekeeper, in return for her long and faithful services my cracked earthen pitcher." Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property, and then retired. In equal rage, Charles kicked down the pitcher, and, as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out, and rolled along the floor. This fortunate discovery induced those present to examine the stockings; which to their great joy, were crammed with money!!!

'There is nothing so *baistely*,' continued Murphy in his criticism on bad manners, 'so unmannerly nor so ridiculous, at the *dinner* table, as to see a man trying *till* deafen o'body wi' his jobber, while his meuth is so full of *baife* and *potatoes*, that he can't say a word!'

Married, In Pensacola, on the 15th June last, by the Rev. H. Maenhaut, Doct. Jesse Compton to Miss Elvira Merrit Virtue Compton, all of Pensacola.

The to *Merit* and *Virtue* the Doctor's tied,
'Twould be vain for us now to dispute
For he only need point to his blooming young bride,
To strike the most sceptical mute.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An act to authorize the Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Virginia, to hold the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the trial of certain cases.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the District Judge for the Western District of Virginia is hereby authorized and required to hear, try, and determine, all causes now pending in the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in which the Judge of the said last mentioned District Court had been concerned as counsel before his appointment, in the same manner, and at the same times and places, as the said District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania might or could have done had he not been concerned as counsel therein.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Judge shall receive for his services, eight dollars per day, for the time he shall be employed in holding said Courts, and travelling to and from his place of residence, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Approved, May 20, 1826.*


## Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the keys of the house.

*April* 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

## Iredell County Agricultural SOCIETY.

OFFICERS of the Society: *John Mushat*, President; *Joseph Davidson, Abner F. Caldwell*, Vice Presidents; *Thomas A. Allison*, Treasurer; *James Campbell*, Secretary; *James H. Hall, Francis Young, James H. Houston*, Committee of Correspondence.

At a meeting of the Society, held at Statesville, on the 4th day of July, 1826, it was resolved, that the next annual meeting of this Society shall be held at Statesville, on the *first day of January next*; that the next annual meeting thereafter, shall be held at Statesville, on the 4th. day of July, 1827; and that the annual meetings shall ever thereafter be held on the 4th of July, in each year, except when that day happens on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be held on the next day.

*Resolved*, that the following Premiums shall be allowed for the year 1826, under the same rules and regulations as have been heretofore established for the distribution of premiums, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the best constructed two horse plough, | $8 |
| For the best constructed one horse plough, | 5 |
| For the best horse colt, between one and three years old, | 6 |
| For the best mare colt, between one and three years old, | 6 |
| For the best horse colt, under one year old, | 4 |
| For the best mare colt, under one year old, | 4 |
| For the best mule, not exceeding four years old, | 5 |
| For the best Bull calf not exceeding two years old, | 3 |
| For the best heifer calf not exceeding two years old, | 2 |
| For the best pig not exceeding one year old, | 2 |
| For the greatest quantity of Corn produced from a square acre of reclaimed land, provided that the quantity exceed thirty-five bushels, | 5 |
| For the quartest quantity of Cotton, produced from a square acre of reclaimed land, provided that the quantity exceed 1000lbs. seed Cotton, | 5 |
| For the greatest quantity of turnips produced from half an acre of ground, provided the quantity exceed one hundred bushels, | 5 |
| For the greatest quantity of Corn, produced from a square acre, provided the quantity exceed sixty bushels, | 5 |
| For the best piece of mixed Cloth, of 10 yards or more, | 3 |
| For the best Counterpane, | 3 |
| For the best Blanket, | 5 |

*Ordered*, that the foregoing be published in the Western Carolinian.

Copied from the Minutes.

3t21 JAS. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y.*


## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of April, 1826.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Averett | Lucretia Johnston |
| William F. Anderson | John Kinder |
| John Billings | Thomas Krider |
| Jacob Benning | Henry D. Keil |
| John Bourshette | Henry A. Krider |
| William Parker | Peter Kepley |
| William Bradfield | James G. Knox |
| Silas Bedleman | William Kerr, or |
| Thos. Benson | Wm. Graham |
| Constantine L. Banner | T. H. Lockhart |
| James Bryan | James H. Lucas |
| Moses Brown | Robert Latta |
| Thomas Cuthriell | Jonathan Mize |
| Philip Cope | Jacob Moore |
| John Cambell 2 | James E. Morrison |
| Olaver Callum 2 | Edwd. Mitchael |
| Ely Carrol | Timothy Milbourn |
| Andrew Cope | Allen D. Metcalf |
| William Crook | Edwd. Mason |
| John Canady | Johno. Mills |
| William Chunn | George Miller 2 |
| William Cokev | William Miller 2 |
| Michael Dillow | John McCorcle |
| Jos. E. Dobbin | Henry Miers |
| James Dyson | Henry C. Owens |
| Samuel S. Dowson | Nathan Neely |
| Wm. F. Drummond | Chauncey Newton |
| Isaac Darst | Thomas Nooe |
| H. S. Dawson 2 | William Price |
| Samuel Deaver | Jesse Pegg |
| Danl. B. Eagan 2 | S. H. Pierce |
| Edwd. J. Eaton | Jesse Park |
| Philip Ernheart | Volentine Pence |
| Peter Ernhart | Alexander Powel |
| Henry Ellis 2 | Jacob Redwine |
| George Fisher | George Rufty |
| Saml. Fleming | Elizabeth Robertson |
| Freeland Lodge | William Rainey |
| John Fisher | Sarah Roberts |
| John Fesperman | John Simpson |
| Francis Gibson | Geo. W. Simpson |
| Meshack Gentry | David Smith |
| Jacob Goss | James Smith 2 |
| George Goodman | Charles Stork |
| Thos. Hall | Joseph Smitheel |
| Elizabeth Hix | Abraham Smith |
| Michael Hanes | David Stewart |
| Saml. Huie | Jacob Swisher |
| John Hogg | Leroy Smart |
| Rebecca Hudson | Timothy Spau'ding |
| John Hope | Zacheriah Smart |
| Henry Harrison | John Smittiel |
| Edmund Hardy | James H. Smoot |
| Jacob Holeman | James Salmonds |
| David Hampton | James H. Smoot 2 |
| Margret Hall | Henry Trexler |
| Lenora Hampton | Hy. C. Winders |
| Laban Hartly | Horatio Woodson 2 |
| William Ivy | Josiah Willis |
| John Josey | Sarah Wamack |
| Philip Jacobs | John G. Wright |
| Kindle Jacobs | Mary Winget |
| Thos. D. Johnston | Peter Walton |
| Christopher Jacobs | Elizabeth Waymire |
| Barbra Jacobs | John Webb. |

3t21 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.


## Spring Grove Academy.

THE examination of the students of this institution, commenced on Friday, 23d June, and terminated on the day following. We deem it unnecessary to make any distinction, as regards the attainments of the pupils; but it affords us great pleasure in stating, that their performance on the various branches of education was entirely satisfactory, which was the highest evidence of the great ability with which the students have been superintended, by Mr. *O. Wiley*, the principal of the Academy. Mr. Wiley is a graduate of Athens College, Georgia; and is a young man of the first rate classical education, as the diploma which he has exhibited from that institution sufficiently authenticates; and what adds more to his worth and excellence as an Instructor of youth, he has the strictest adherence to morality and virtue, and spares no pains to impress upon the minds of his pupils ideas of the same nature.

This Academy is situated in Anson county, and is the most healthy and pleasant situation of it. The surrounding neighbourhood is densely populated, and board can be had very cheap. Upon the whole, we have not the least hesitancy in saying that a young man can be as well prepared to commence a collegiate course of studies in this Institution, as any other in the State.

JNO. P. BATES,
GEO. W. DISMUKES } Com
CLEMENT MARSHALL.

The Trustees would barely state, in addition to the report of the examining committee, that every facility is now afforded to render this Institution useful and respectable; that they have a new and commodious building now fit for accupancy, and have employed Mr. Edmund S. Dargan as assistant to Mr. Wiley, who is an excellant classical as well as English Scholar.

Terms of Tuition will be as heretofore. Board will be from $30 to 34 pr. Session, the year to be divided in two sessions. By Order of the Board. 3t22 JOHN BEARD, *Sec.*

## *NEW STORE*
### IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.*

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

30 MICHAEL BROWN,
*March* 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

## Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*
*Nov.* 21, 1825. 93


## Department of State.

*Washington, 8th June*, 1826.

TO enable this Department to comply with the subjoined Resolution of the House of Representatives, the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested to send hither by mail, as soon as practicable, Schedules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be, according to the following plan.

### SCHEDULE.

| Name of Claimant. | Upon what Government | Date of act complained of. | Nature of the act. | Name of vessel captured or injured. | Amount of loss sustained, and value of property captured, and where. | Subjected, or not, to legal adjudication. Where and when. | Remarks, to explain or elucidate the general nature of the claim. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*In the House of Representatives, May* 19, 1826.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be directed to submit to this House, at the next session of Congress, a Schedule of the Claims of American Citizens, which have been, or shall, previous to October 1st, 1826, be filed in his Department, on the Governments of France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for illegal captures, spoliations, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the year 1805; in such manner as to present, in a tabular statement, the name of the claimant, date of the act complained of, name of the vessel which was the subject of the injury, the amount of the loss sustained, and any other circumstance essential to the understanding of the claim, as far as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as were not, subjected to adjudication in the Courts of the aforesaid Governments.

Attest: MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notice six weeks in their papers.

*June* 16, 1826. 6t21